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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
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BURIAL PLACE OF NAPLES.

We are accustomed to the decent ceremony of interments in our country, and we shrink with disgust from the details of a burying place at Naples. We, who treat the remains of those we love, with such scrupulous respect and tenderness, can scarcely conceive of the callous indifference betrayed in this respect among the thronged populations of many European cities. N. P. Willis, in his First Impressions of Europe, thus describes a visit to the public burying place of Naples:

[Portland Courier.]

I had read so many harrowing descriptions of this spot, that my curiosity rose as we drove along in sight of it, and requesting my friends to set me down, I joined an American of my acquaintance, and we started to visit it together.

An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the further corner, where stood a moveable lever, and fastening the chain into the fixture, raised the massive stone cover of the pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes to give the effluvia time to escape, and then, sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read, of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They are thrown in without shroud or coffin, and the pit is sealed up at night for a year. They are 30 or 40 feet deep, and each would contain perhaps two hundred bodies. Lime is thrown upon the daily heap, and soon melts into a mass of garbage, and by the end of the year the bottom of the pit is covered with dry bones.

It was sometime before we could distinguish anything in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on one spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see all the horrors of the scene but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all of grown persons, lay in a confused trap together, as they had been thrown in one after another in the course of the day. The last was a powerful made, gray old man, who had fallen flat upon his back, with his right hand lying across and half covering the face of a woman. By his fall limbs on his chest, and the dark color of his legs below the knee, he was probably one of the Lazarists, and had met with a sudden death.

Attention! Carry arms.

The movement was executed, but very slowly, and without any concert.

'Not so,' cried the sergeant; 'pay attention now, all together.'

The Emperor smiled, some of the old grumblers of the Guards appeared to find the matter comical enough. The sergeant recommenced:

'Attention! Present arms!'

A new movement and another entire failure on the part of the regiment.

'Entirely wrong,' cried the sergeant of St Cyr. 'This is the way it should be done: One

two.'

And he performed the movement for them.

The Emperor laughed aloud, and the grenadiers frowned awfully. The sergeant made a third attempt:

'Shoulder arms!' said he. They obeyed him, but quite as imperfectly as on the two former attempts.

'It is not so, I tell you,' repeated the young man; 'it is not so, you numbskulls.'

At these words there were angry murmurings heard in the ranks, and one or two of the old guards were heard to exclaim, boy, Jack beard, &c. The Emperor heard them, and advanced—all was hushed. He went up to the young sergeant and asked for his musket, and placing himself between the Guards & the scholars of St Cyr, who were stationed in front, facing them, he gave the word of command to the young St Cyr scholars. The school, stimulated by the failure of the guards, and especially by the voice of the Emperor, executed with admirable precision, every hand and every musket moving in unison.

When the Emperor judged that the temper of his old regiment had had sufficient time to subside, he turned round to them and said, with a smile, pointing at the same time to the pupils of St Cyr, 'well my good fellows, we must confess that it was not so badly done.' Then turning to the young sergeant, and handing to him his musket, he said, with some severity of tone, and loud enough to be heard by the regiment,

'Nevertheless, sir, we did better than that when we were young.'

This made up for all, and the cries of fire L'Empereur resounded through the whole ranks.

The Venerable Bede.—This learned monk was born in the year 672, and may well be called the Father of Ecclesiastical History. His whole life, almost literally from the cradle to the coffin, was spent in literary labors. Besides his celebrated Ecclesiastical History, which was the fruit of the labor of several years, he published a multitude of other works, all of which had a tendency to benefit and enlighten

youngest was at least three months old, the eldest perhaps a year; and they were heaped together like so many puppies, one or two of them spotted with disease, and all wasted to baby skeletons. While we were looking at them, five or six noisy children ran out from a small house at the road side and surrounded the coffin. One was a fine girl of twelve years of age, and instead of being at all shocked at the sight, she lifted the whitest of the dead things, and looked at its face very earnestly, loading it with all the tenderest diminutives of the language. The others were busy in pointing to those they had been prettier, and none of them betrayed fear or disgust. In answer to a question of my friend about the marks of disease, the man ruler pulled out one by the foot that lay below the rest, and holding it up to show the marks upon it, tossed it again carelessly into the coffin. He had brought them from the hospital for infants, and they had died that morning. The coffin was worn with use. He shut down upon the cemetry, to empty it like so much oil upon the heap we had seen!

From the United States Gazette.

NAPOLEON AND THE GUARDS.

To be too precise in small matters, argues a deficiency in things of greater moment—as an occupation in extensive concerns not unfrequently deprives us of facility in smaller movements. This is happily exemplified in the following anecdote which we translate from the French:

One day, when Napoleon was reviewing some regiments of 'the guards' in the court of Tuilleries, he had added to them some of the pupils of the St Cyr military schools, and remarked among the latter a sergeant of a hand-some appearance, and a generally determined

Bonaparte, who was fond of sounding the character and ascertaining the promises of his young officers, sent for the young man, and ordered him to take one of the regiments of Guards through its manual exercise. We should remark here, that the school of St Cyr was famous for the admirable precision of its exercise, while the guard, more occupied with the conquest of the world than the mere handling of arms, set up no pretensions to such precision. Meantime, the St Cyr sergeant placed himself in front of the guards, and gave out the word failed. Having lost with his industrious habits all moral courage and self respect, he sank with his family to abject pauperism.

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which had a tendency to benefit and enlighten

mankind in the darker ages. He died of a consumption and asthma at the age of sixty three.

It is related of him that during his last severe illness, his mind being clear and unclouded, he did not relax from his accustomed literary exercises. The evening of his death he spent in translating the Gospel of St John into the Saxon language. At length his amanuensis said,

'There remains but one chapter, but it seems

very irksome to you to speak.'

"O no," said the venerable Bede, "it is not

difficult. Take a pen, dip it in the ink, and

write as fast as you can, I have no time to loose."

Sometime after this, the young man who wrote for him said, "There is now, master, but one sentence wanting." Upon which, the dying man bade him write quickly. Soon after, the young man said, "It is now done." To which Bede replied, "Well hast thou said the truth—it is now done. Take up my head between your hands, and lift me—because it pleases me much to sit over against the place where I was won to pray, and where, now sitting, I may yet invoke my father."

His wishes were gratified, and being seated according to his desire, upon the floor of his cell, he said "glory be to the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost." As he pronounced the last word he immediately expired.

[Lowell Journal.]

Small Debts and Credits, and the habit of trusting and being trusted in small affairs.

A young man commenced business as mechanic. He had a few hundred dollars, sufficient to stock his shop and furnish house. He married, was industrious and economical, his family expenses were small, and for a while he was prosperous and happy. But his customers though called good did not pay down. He was obliged by common usage to trust them to the end of the year at least, and to lose ultimately a considerable per centage. Consequently he was obliged to buy his stock on credit, and to run scores with grocers and others. His debts increased and payable increased; his family and his cares and anxieties increased.

He was compelled to spend much valuable time in collecting and attempting to collect his dues. He sometimes found his customers in idleness and bad places of resort, and he gradually lost his honest disgust at witnessing scenes of vice. At length his business was temperate and failed. Having lost with his industrious habits all moral courage and self respect, he sunk with his family to abject pauperism.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neck-handkerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasure, and interrupts our business.

She compels the people to dress gaily whether upon their own property or that of others; whether agreeable to the word of God or the dictates of pride.

She ruins health and produces sickness and death.

She makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, despiser of morality, and an enemy of religion, and no one can be her companion, and enjoy either.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, voluntarily have become her obedient servants and slaves, and vie with one another, to see who shall be most obsequious.

[Spy.]

FASHION.

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable, for fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neck-handkerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing; she makes people sit up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing. She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live idle and useless.

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[Spy.]

Reading Loud.

To how many otherwise tedious, or useless hours of life, may a female read both delight and improvement, by the charm of reading well. If a wife, she can so

lace many a season of her husband's weariness or sickness. If a mother, what an advantage to her offsprings, to have before them as they are growing up, a living model, in the person of one whom they are led to reverence and love, of all its adventurous charms, and reduces it to the ordinary level?

[Spy.]

Revolutionary Anecdote.

Among the many instances of intrepid and daring courage displayed during the Revolutionary War, the following deserves to be recorded:—At the battle of Bunker Hill, or Cow Pens, in South Carolina, a British field-piece was so stationed as to annoy the Americans exceedingly, and it was very desirable to silence it. Accordingly, Colonel Howard called on Captain Anderson of Montgomery County, in this state, and said to him, "Anderson, we ought to take that piece of artillery," pointing to it, "for it annoys us very much." Anderson without waiting for orders, marched to the muzzle followed by a company of men, and fixed his espontoons in the ground, with a sudden leap stood upon the canon, and drove his espontoons through the man who was just prepared to apply the match to the touch-hole. His men followed immediately, and bayoneted the intruders, until it was completely in the hands of the Americans. This gallant exploit was of great importance, as it turned the fortune of the day in favor of the sons of liberty.

[Spy.]

One day last week, twenty-seven thousand

dollars, in unsigned bills of the Taunton Bank, were stolen from the Taunton stage drivers, who had brought them from Boston from the New England Bank Note Company. \$300 was offered for their recovery. The thief, however, finding what sort of money he had got, brought back the greater part of the bills, which were found the other morning, strewed in the yard of the cashier. The rogue, however, still keeps back over a thousand dollars of the bills, on which perhaps he intends to try an experiment at forgery. [Boston Atlas.]

Might your name be Smith, said a laut to

that oddest of odd fellows, I, after a rap at his door loud enough to disturb the occupants of a church-yard. Yes it might, but it aint by a long chalks.

[Spy.]

A gentleman of this city, on Saturday last,

near Hempstead Harbor, Long Island,

BENNETT, red-legged partridge. Perhaps this was formerly

bird of the kind ever taken in this country.

[N. Y. Gazette.]

A man in Germantown, Pa., after the late

celestial exhibition, informed a neighboring

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 24, 1833.

The Reports of the several heads of departments and other important documents in which our readers will find an interest, would if published by us in full, occupy the whole of our paper for some weeks. We have therefore selected the best abridgments we have met with of these several papers, and thus we are enabled to present the substance of what is valuable or interesting to our readers without depriving them of that variety which is one of the objects to furnish. In order to do this we have been compelled to exclude any remarks of our own at this time. The substance of the presidents objections to Mr. Clays Land Bill we shall endeavor to furnish hereafter, and indeed all such public documents as may be deemed important and interesting so far as our limits will allow.

We have received a specimen number of the Athenian, a new periodical published at Philadelphia, for the object and design of which we refer our readers to the prospectus published in our paper. Of this number we can truly say that it fully equals what the publishers have promised or we had anticipated. If this is to be considered "less a precedent than a promise of future industry and perfection" it will be, considering its price and literary excellence, the most valuable paper with which we are acquainted, of the kind. We recommend it to the notice and patronage of our readers.

We have received two poetical communications, to the sentiments of which we have no objection but the composition and versification is such that they would require to be re-written, before they would be suitable for publication. To publish them as they are, would not be doing a kindness to the authors or justice to ourselves.

POST OFFICE REPORT.

The Report of the Postmaster General is published in the Washington Globe. As we are not able to make room for it at large to day and its appearance has been looked for with some interest this year, we have prepared the following abstract, embracing the explanation of the "illusory statements" mentioned in the Presidents Message, and containing all that is necessary to show the actual condition of the Department.

The annual amount of the transportation of the mail on the 1st of July, 1833, was 26,854,485 miles—of which the amount of 15,329,576 was in steamboats and stages, and 8,531,909 on horseback and in sulky's. The whole amount as may be supposed was distributed among the different states and territories, very nearly or quite in proportion to their respective populations.

The whole length of the mail route in the United States amounts now to 119,916 miles, which is apportioned in like manner.

The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st of July, 1832, was 10,127.

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail within the four years ending the 30th June, 1833, is 13,154,485 miles nearly equal to the whole amount of transportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount of postage within the same period, is \$909,119,85, and the whole amount is more than double of what it was in 1825.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1829, was eight cents and four tenths of a cent per mile. It is now 7 cents 57-100, making a difference for the whole service equal to \$22,892 22 per year less, in proportion to the service performed, than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a great increase in expenditure between the principal commercial cities, and a much greater portion of the whole performed in stages.

The method in which the accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have always been kept in this department, has led to a misapprehension of the means of extending improvements in mail facilities. It appears from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of contractor, nor to charge to the account of transportation the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned them to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and in many instances, the money actually paid. It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though the expense have been incurred,

"we do not appear in the transportation account, wood the money may have been paid to much adovs, they stand on the books as balance that amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund; then, in fact, they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail. The consequence has been, that the expenses for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, Arkansas; and, in the spring, the remainder reported annually through the Executive will proceed through the extensive Indian regions between the western boundaries of Missouri and Arkansas, and the Rocky Mountains. The Secretary recommends an increase in the pay of the Medical Staff, and states that a system of examination has recently been insti-

tuted, by which the pretensions of medical gentlemen seeking appointments in the army, will be subjected to rigid scrutiny. He recommends the continuance of the act organizing the Subsistence Department, which expires by limitation, in March next. Its permanent adoption, and an increase of the compensation of its clerks are thought advisable.

The Report of the visitors appointed to examine the West Point Academy, shows its prosperous condition—and their suggestions for the improvement of the institution are recommended for adoption.

Promotions by brevet, are referred to; and

if no new legislation is contemplated, which

would change the principles or practice hereto

fore prevalent, no objections occur to the Secre

tary, delay, any longer, these promotions.

The project of forming a fund for the sup

port of invalid officers, and the widows and

children of such as may die in the service, is

recommended. A similar proposition for dis

charged soldiers who are unable to procure the

means of support, is suggested—and there are

three auxiliary sources of revenue which might

be applied for the object, viz: fines assessed

by Court Martial—the pay due to soldiers who

may die without leaving any heirs to claim it—

and a portion of the port fund, which is prin

cipally derived from a tax on sailors.

In regard to our Indian relations it is stated

that our treaty with the Chickasaws has termi

nated all difficulties with that tribe, and an ex

ploring party are about commencing their jour

ney to select a residence west of the Mississipi.—The obligations assumed by the United

States, in the treaty with the Choctaws, for the

removal of those Indians, have been fulfilled;

about 15,000 of the tribe have been removed,

while a party of from 1500 to 3000 have chang

ed their usual place of residence in Alabama,

and have declined accompanying the other In

dians in their emigration. The result of the

last instructions to ascertain the wishes of the

Creeks in Alabama, in regard to a removal, has

not been received. The Sac's and Foxes have

removed to the region assigned them, and the

Winnebagos have retired across the Mississipi, to their lands north of the Ouisconsin.—

Treaties have been formed with the Pottawatamies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, claiming the

district on the west side of Lake Michigan, south

of Green Bay, and north of Chicago, for its

cession to the United States, and with the Pot

awatamies of the peninsula of Michigan, for

the relinquishment of their reservation south of

Grand River. With the exception of the Mi

ami's in the State of Indiana, of a band of

Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, in Ohio, and of

scattered portions of the Ottawas and Chip

pewas in the peninsula of Michigan, north of

Grand River, and of Saginaw bay, probably

not exceeding altogether 5000 individuals, the

country north of the Ohio and east of the Mis

sissippi, including the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the territory of Michigan, as far as

the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers has been clear

ed of the embarrassments of Indian relations.

The Cherokee's occupying portions of land in

Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Ten

nessee, and probably not exceeding 11,000

are the only Indians south of the Ohio and east

of the Mississippi, with whom an arrangement

has not been made, either for emigration, or for

a change of political relation.

The Commissioners west of the Mississippi

having formed treaties with the Creeks, the

Cherokees, the Senecas and Shawanees, the

Quaps and the Seminoles of Florida, will now

turn their attention to forming a practical plan

for regulating the intercourse of the various

tribes with one another, and with the United

States, and for the establishment of some gen

eral principles, by which their own internal

government can be safely administered by them

selves, and a general superintending authority

exercised by the United States, so far as may

be considered necessary.

There have been presented for allowance

under the pension act of June 6th, 1832, 30,

600 claims. The whole of these have been

examined, and either admitted, rejected, or re

turned to the parties for supplementary action.

23,438 certificates have been issued; 1,111

claims have been rejected; 300 returned cases

are in the office, awaiting or undergoing re-ex

amination; 1361, of which are incomplete in

their proofs, are suspended until these are fur

ished, and 4425 are in the hands of the parties

for additional evidence or authentication, or in

transit between them and the office. [Boston Post.]

WAR REPORT.

Governor Cass' Report is a very concise and creditable document, embracing in a small compass a full review of the situation of his De

partment over which he so ably and acceptably presides.

The reduction of the army to a peace establish

ment has had the practical effect of forming

a body of officers equal in military knowl

edge and efficiency to those of any service known

and any reasonable addition may be made to the

army without disturbing its arrangements.

Much advantage is anticipated from the act of

the last session of Congress for the improve

ment of the army, and its good effects have al

ready been felt. The net providing for the rais

ing of a regiment of dragoons for the defence

of the frontiers has been nearly carried into ef

fect. Five of the companies have been sta

tioned for the winter at Fort Gibson, on the

Arkansas; and, in the spring, the remainder

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my, quick, rapid, and successful, like an assault of Heimann Blucher but with all the polish of Murat; and

Mr. Clay drew up his "rabble of arguments" to turn the fortunes of the day: he said it was "seven and twenty years come pescod now" since he first had the honor of a seat in this body; and he was the oldest member of the Senate!"—[What a conclusive argument!]—He then proceeded, after some further specimens of egotism, to misstate the remarks of Mr. Wright, who rose and corrected him. His intention to misrepresent what had fallen from the gentleman from New York, in order that he might rise to explain, was as evidently premeditated as the death of Abel; and solely for the purpose of enabling him to state the fact, that he had been in the House of Commons! His episode about Lord Castlereagh, the Ministry, the Island of Elba, Napoleon, his escape, the British forces, et cetera, et cetera was about as long as his whole argument. Everybody, I think, must have understood Mr. Wright's remarks—certainly nobody could have misunderstood them; but every body must have been at fault in conjecturing who Mr. Clay was replying to, when he predicted his argument—if argument it could be called—upon a misrepresentation. If the reporters do not have charity to misrepresent him, I think his speech, when printed, will not be a very flattering one. I am exceedingly disappointed with this second specimen of the West; I attributed his wandering on the subject of Senator Johnston's death to overwhelming grief; but I now find my charity was on a wrong score.

I cannot conclude with alluding to one gentleman in this body, who, from his former exalted situation, as well as his present position, seems to be the "observed of all observers," John Cadwell Calhoun. I shall, however, only remark at this time, that he has got the only

seat in the Senate, which may be seen flashing and sparkling from the most remote corner of it. His voice is not less peculiar than his eye—it is the voice of a ventriloquist; you may hear it in any part of the Senate equally well—even in the under tones of his familiar colloquies. I shall have occasion to say more of him anon. Nor must I forget R. H. Wilde of Georgia, who, in addition to being a poet and orator, is a peripatetic philosopher, and lectures on all subjects with his friends as he promenades the lobby of the House, or the hall of the Library. I have seen his follower for an hour or two today, though the pupil is quite a stranger to the master.

REIS EFFEENDI.

W. J. DUANE. Since our last, we have had opportunity more fully to examine the defense which the Ex-Secretary has put forth. It is by far the weakest apology we have lately met with, and has had no other effect than to call forth for Mr. Duane the contempt of friends and the pity of opponents. Those who hoped most from its appearance, express their disappointment in silence, or openly pronounce it an entire failure. The Ex-Secretary should have kept silent. He has not only affirmed the grounds of his own condemnation, but shown that, however skilful he may be in financial concerns, he has none of the talent or tact, which makes the worse appear the better cause. He was prostrate like Ingham, and he might have held a place with him; but he has forfeited even that, by showing himself as destitute of ability, as the former is of principle.

[Aga.]

Not so bad. The Providence Gazette, a Clay paper, says that—

"If Mr. Van Buren lives till the year 1836, he will be elected to the Presidency of the United States, in despite of every effort that may be made to keep him at a distance from the goal towards which his footsteps are directed. His march cannot be resisted; and those who are opposed to him in politics, might as well throw up their opposition as retain it."

—♦—♦—♦—

Gen. Samuel McKeen has been elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Dallas. He was chosen on the third ballot. General McKenn is a Jackson man. Appearances indicate that Pennsylvania is about to renounce her old heresies, and join the great body of the democratic party in their opposition to the United States Bank, internal improvements by the general government, and that abominable monomer, Mr. Clay's American System.—[Saco Dem.]

—♦—♦—♦—

Mr. Clay is pursuing a most singular course in Congress, and one which must inevitably lower him still further in public estimation. He has again adopted his "war, pestilence and famine" system of electioneering, and we predict it will avail him now as little as formerly. His violent and unjust attacks upon the two first officers of the government, will fail of effecting the purpose intended.

[lb.]

At the Court of Common Pleas now in session at Belfast, the case of Merriam, late Assistant Postmaster at Camden, against Mitchell, the Postmaster at Portland, came on for trial, but the Jury could not agree upon a verdict. Merriam was arrested, it will be recollect, on complaint of Mitchell, for detaining his decoy letter containing money, during his trip eastward, in September, under orders from the Post Office Department, to detect if possible, the cause of several recent losses through the mail east of Brunswick. Mitchell and the others ascertained that the decoy letter was in the mail-bag just before arriving at the Camden Office, and that it was missing a few miles beyond. Whereupon Merriam

was put under arrest, but at the next term of the Court at Wiscasset, was discharged, the letter having arrived in due course of mail at Bath, where decedent. On this, Merriam brought his action for a malicious prosecution. There is a foul mystery somewhere, or gross negligence, which it was hoped this trial would clear up. The truth will probably leak out soon.

PRINTERS. Other men may eat, drink, and sleep—live, move, and have a being like decent creatures; the merchant may relax in time of sickness, or retire in seasons of enjoyment: the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or chooses to go a fishing; the farmer may work or let it alone; the marinier frequent intermissions amidst the toils and storms of his career. And the world wags confusion nevertheless. They only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the Printer, the slave of types. For him there is no holiday, no repose, no retreat amidst his tired powers,—when HE skulks the world comes to an end and chaos riots!

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LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An English vessel arrived at this port yesterday from Halifax, N. S. with the English mail for November. She has brought shipping lists and a Falmouth (Eng.) paper of Nov. 9th. By this we have London accounts to the evening of the 7th.

The English news does not amount to anything of importance.

In a postscript we find Lisbon accounts of the 3d November, which state that Don Miguel with all his army were still at Santarem, which they were busily fortifying. Don Pedro's forces were still encamped in front of the town, and had taken and shot several parties of guerrillas.

Donna Maria had been formerly recognised by the Belgian and German Courts.

The Spanish papers say that the Ambassador of Spain, in Portugal, had sent his declaration of allegiance and that of the rest of his embassy, to the government of the Queen, thus despatching of course all hope of the success of Don Carlos.

Accounts from Bilbao are to the 27th October, which represent the Carlists as successful in every quarter. The number of men near Bilbao, is said to be about twenty thousand consisting of banditti and priests.—[Boston Courier.

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23D CONGRESS--1st. SESSION.

IN SENATE.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the Resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst. requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, equally with the Senate: and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbal or written, made to the Heads of Departments acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversation I have held with those officers on any subject relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American People, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing, upon all proper occasions, to give either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Accounts.—Messrs. Mann of Pa., Lee, of N. J., Mitchell of N. Y., Crockett, and Miller.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—A. H. Shepherd, Day, Beaumont, Biddle, and Patterson.

Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vt., P. C. Fuller, Hurper of Pa., Sprangler, and Clarke of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Hall of Me., Huntington of N. J., Ramsey, Sloane and Van Hoosten.

Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Fulton, Wiggin, and Lee of N. J.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Whittlesey of N. Y., Deberry, Chambers, Webster of Ohio, and Halsey.

Expenditures in the Public buildings.—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, and Hard.

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Election of Committees.—On motion of Mr. Grundy, and after debate, the election of Committees was postponed. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

House of Representatives.—Removal of the Deposits.—On the motion made last evening by Mr. Polk, for the reconsideration of a vote, passed on Tuesday, by which the Secretary's Report on the removal of the Deposits was committed to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, coming up in order, a debate

through the mail east of Brunswick. Mitchell and the others ascertained that the decoy letter was in the mail-bag just before arriving at the Camden Office, and that it was missing in the National Intelligencer as far as was pos-

sible—but it breaks off before Mr. Binney concluded. After Mr. Binney concluded, the debate was continued by Mr. McKinley, Mr. Polk, he "toiled, lied, made himself a scoundrel, betrayed himself, and felt that he was despised by Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Wayne. Mr. Wayne, told himself, and felt that he was despised by others, all in vain—he was turned out." We

have no doubt of the authenticity of his narrative. The present administration has "turned out" scores of just such fellows, who had for years fatten and fester upon the people's money, in addition to the comparatively trifling peccadilloes above enumerated. The writer in the Intelligencer is undoubtedly one of them.

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In the Senate, on Monday, John Shackford was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Stephen Haight, Assistant Door-keeper. Mr. Calhoun presented a bill to repeal the act of last session providing for the collection of duties, &c. Mr. Benton's joint resolution relative to an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States—which, on motion of Mr. Bibb, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The resolution altering the 34th rule of the Senate in relation to the appointment of Standing Committee, was taken up for consideration, but the Senate adjourned before coming to any decision upon the subject.

In the House, the Rev. Mr. Stockton was chosen Chaplain, and the following Committees were appointed:

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, of N. C., Banks, Vanderpool, Jones, of Georgia, Peaton, Haymen, and Hannigan.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, Gorham, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McLinty, and Hubbard.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, McInire, Grennell, H. King, Gholson, Crammer, Forrester, and Bynum.

Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Davis, of Massachusetts, Harper, Foot, McKay, Pinckney, Lawrence, Heath, and Seldon.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Clay, Duncan, Boon, Mason, Clayton, Slade, of Vermont, Leavitt, Ashley, and Ingraham.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Conner, Kavanaugh, Pearce, of Rhode Island, Thomas, of La., Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Lytle, and Laporte.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepherd, McKennon, Stoddert, Allen, of Va., Danner, Heister, Fillmore, and Taylor.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bell, of Tenn., Ellsworth, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas, of Md., Hardin, Packard, and Pearce, of N. H.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Mullenberg, Crane, Bates, of Mass., Standifer, Bouldin, Marshall, Young, Baylies, and Turrill.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Paige, Clarke, of Pa., Tweedy, Gillett, Hall, of Vt., McClellan, and Kinnard.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn., Mardis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann, of N. Y., Cage, Felder, Casey, and Bull.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, of Mass., Huntington, of Conn., Denney, Davis, of S. C., Corwin, Dickerson, Marthdale, McComas and Osgood.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Buckee, Taylor, of Va., Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlop, Clowney, Turner, and Davis of Ky.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Lewis, Gilmer, McCarty, Everett of Vt., Graham, Allen of Ohio, Dickerson of Tenn., Howell and Love.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky., Vance, Speight, Ward, Blair of S. C., Thompson of Ohio, Burd, Coffey and Bunch.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. White, of N. Y., Williams, Watmough, Patton, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker and Smith.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Wayne, McDuffie, Hall of N. C., Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson and Carmichael.

Territories.—Messrs. Williams, Allen of Ky., Potts, Johnson of N. Y., Anthony, Wilson of Va., Jones of Ohio, Ewing and Gamble.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore, of Va., Lea, Denning, W. K. Fuller, Fowler, and Bell of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Burges, Evans, Beall, Schley, Adams of N. Y., Schenck, Chilton, Chaney, and Mitchell of Ohio.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, of Tenn., Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Md., Lucas, Pope and Slade of Ill.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Dickinson, Harrison of Pa., McVean, Shinn, and Bent.

Revision of Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Dickinson, Harrison of Pa., McVean, Shinn, and Bent.

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DOMESTICS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Checks, Ticking, Warp-Yarns, Flatting, Wadding, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH.

ALSO—WANTED AS ABOVE,
2000 yds. all WOOL and COTTON & WOOL
FLANNELS.

3000 yds FULLLED CLOTH.

FORTLAND, Oct. 31, 1833.

2mis12

BROADCLOTHES & CASSIMERES,

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Green and Mixt.
FLANNELS,

White, Yellow, Red and Green, of ALL QUALITIES.

PLAIDS & CAMLETS,
of every description, CHEAP.

ROSE BLANKETS,

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, of GOOD QUALITY.

RUSSIA DIAPERS,

1 bale of 50 pieces, at low prices, by yard or piece.

WANTED,

3000 yards domestic all Wool and Cotton & Wool.

Flannels, 500 yds. Full' Cloths.—Also, white, black, red & blue Mixt. Woolen Yarns, for which fair prices

will be given, in exchange for Goods.

W. D. LITTLE, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings.

Sept. 18, 1833.

6mis12

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Melancholy Casualty.—Last Wednesday afternoon as a number of boys were skating up

the ice, near Deering's bridge, the ice gave way and five or six of them were precipitated into the water. One of them, Wm. N. Kimball, a son of Mr. James Kimball, aged about 16, was drowned, before timely assistance could be rendered. [Jeffersonian.]

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The Publisher of the Novelist's Magazine

has offered a premium of \$750 for the best

Novel, upon a national subject, to be presented

in the National Intelligencer as far as was pos-

ed previous to April, 1834.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR SALE BY ISAAC HARLOW.

A prime lot of Books, Novels & 2d hand Napt.

Hats, Men's & Women's Hats & Caps, Men's & Women's Cowhides, Gentlemen's & Ladies' Grained & Morocco Shoes, Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes & Slips, do

Lasting Slips, Heeled & Spring Heeled, Child's Calf &

P O E T R Y.

From the New York Mirror.

A BRIDAL LETTER.

Well, dearest Fanny, all is o'er,
Your little friend is really married;
I've been a bride a week or more,
And all the time at home have tarried.
The folks are calling in to see,
And wish me joy on the occasion;
I never knew, most certainly,
A match required so much persuasion.
I had a brilliant wedding day,
The dinner was extremely splendid,
And for my jewels and arry,
A goodly sum had been expended.
But then the colonel's very rich,
And wished his bride to look becoming,
And does not choose that I should be
Forever stupid fathings summing.
The ball at night was very gay,
They laughed & talked & danced till morning;
But ere the party went away,
I could not help a little yawning.
I never heard the clock strike ten
Until I had a real lover;
We kept good hours at school—but then
I thought the eve would never be over.
My husband—dear, how strange it seems
For me to say so—just remember!
Your friend, dear Fan, is not fifteen,
And will not be till next December.
The people laugh at it, my dear,
And smile and joke with one another;
And it does sound extremely queer,
When I'm called Mrs. like my mother!
But to return, you'll wish to know,
Of course, about my lord and master!
Well, in his gait, he's rather slow,
Once broke his leg by some disaster;
Not very tall, not very short—
He quite resembles your old granny!
Has lost an eye and several teeth!
Now isn't it distressing, Fanny?
I cannot say I love him much,
But then papa so urged the marriage,
Told me of India shawls and pearls,
Of liveried servants and a carriage,
Of looks very vain sent
From far and near towards his daughter;
So with a sigh I gave consent,
But wished him well—across the water!
Mama was highly pleased, of course,
To find my face had so attracted
A man of wealth—and to refuse,
She said would prove me quite distracted.
He's very nearly fifty three,
I thought him much too old and heavy;
But me declared it could not be
A better age for either party!
So we are wedded—I'm a bride,
And have coach and servants many;
But I give them and more beside,
For one good romp with you, dear Fanny.
I long to hear about the girls,
To talk old times and school tricks over,
When we could dance the hours away,
Quite undisturbed by beau or lover!

What pleasant days we used to have,
Chase butterflies from flower to flower,
And dress our dolls on holidays,
In that delicious grape-vine bower.
Ah! they were happy, happy days,
I wish the present to old Harry!
But then 'tis vain to wish, I know—
How foolish people are to marry!
I want to see you very much,
When I get through this dissipation;
I'd like to come and spend a week,
You sent so kind an invitation;
'Twil be a most delightful ride,
And then I'll get the gloves you bet me;
So, I'll come down to Sunnyside,
That is—if Colonel B will let me!

Frederick of Prussia, wishing to make some alteration in his camp during the night, he forbade every person, under pain of death, to keep, after a certain hour, a fire or other light in his tent. He himself went the rounds, and in passing the tent of Cap. Zieter, he perceived a light. Entering the tent he found the Capt. sealing a letter to his wife, for whom he had a great affection. "What are you doing there?" said the king, "do you not know the orders?" The Captain fell on his knees, and asked pardon, but did not attempt to make any excuse. "Sit down and add a few words I am going to dictate to you." Zieter obeyed, and the king dictated, "Tomorrow I shall prish on a scaffold." The unfortunate man wrote them and next day was executed.

A Hermit.—There lives in Ludlow, midway between the Factories and Three Rivers, a man who has spent twenty years in a hole dug in a side hill. His name is Haskell, and he is said to have come from Cape Cod. He is called Friday, some suppose, because he came to that place on Friday; we think it as likely that the name was given on account of some fancied resemblance between him and Robinson Crusoe's man. He wears his beard long, cultivates a small garden, and receives presents of provisions from the people in the neighborhood, and of money from travellers. He befriends himself to get rid of a wife who proved a Xantippe to his peace. He is about 65 years old.

[Westfield Jour.]

How to Borrow.—A friend of ours, was thus accosted the other day. "Have you got ten dollars in small bills you will exchange for an X?" "O yes." "Very well," said Jeremy, pocketing the money, "I'll hand you the X tomorrow."—[Lowell Times.]

P O E T R Y.

The Novelist's Magazine.

THE anxiety to bring into activity the talents of the country induced the publishers of the *NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE* to offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars to the Best Work on a National Subject, for that publication. But the Report of the committee, which is subjoined, the manuscripts submitted to their perusal are not of that character which would warrant the award of that premium. The time is therefore extended, and is also the amount, which it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion:

"The undersigned, a committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered to the Premium, and the Premium is proposed to be given by the publishers of the *Novelist's Magazine*, to the author of the best Novel, on a National Subject."

"While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any of them is altogether of such description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium."

DAVID PAUL BROWN,
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,
HIGGINS L. SMITH,
ROBERT EWING,
JOHN MUSGRAVE,
MORTON MICHAEL.

Besides a department of light reading, particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews," in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The Spy will be superceded by "The Athenian" on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter; and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the Prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an agency of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of celebrated scenes or distinguished individuals, will be published.

The *Athenian* having been well received in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature, which will be the particular aim of "The Athenian" to encourage—premiums for a variety of such articles as will be suitable for its columns, will be offered early in January.

As the manuscripts depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are anxious of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers propose to issue it in two volumes, each containing 26 weekly numbers, comprising 410 pages; thus, the Athenian will present within the *Eight Hundred & Thirty-two pages* of well-selected and carefully arranged, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This will be readily admitted, gives to this publication a point which no other weekly quarterly in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and charge double the amount of its subscription.

On the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak; it is now only pleasant, but safer to judge by practice than inference; but, however, no one need be necessary to say that it will be justly and worthily of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, who will put the Athenian in possession of the earliest editions of works of merit, and the principal journals published in those cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information on works progressing through, as well as of those recently issued from the press; and also the earliest notice of such news as the Athenian may communicate.

It is the determination of the publishers of the Athenian, to issue bulletins from its office,

that these papers at a distance shall notice the alterations proposed for this paper, & insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such notice.

In addition to these arrangements they are either suggesting, or for the sake of convenience, that the subscribers to the *Novelist's Magazine* will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. Jamez, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Jamez, &c.—The *Athenian* will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and stitched in the quarto form, and affixed at the unprecedent low price of **TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM**, payable invariably in advance.

Companies of five persons, will be entitled to subscribe for six months, by the payment of five dollars; but individuals will be expected to pay \$1.25 for six months or two dollars for the year.

Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent, on all articles they obtain, by reselling or becoming responsible for them. They will also be entitled to a copy gratis.

In proposing this improvement, the publishers present their heart-felt thanks to those who have interested the prospectus of the Spy and trust that a similar favor may be bestowed upon them by an editorial notice of the change, the insertion of the preceding prospectus, and discontinuation of that of the Spy. They will also please to observe that their many favors are justly appreciated, and that the publishers are desirous, by the punctual transmission of their bulletins, to reciprocate the compliment.

G R E E N B A N K ' S
Periodical Library,

Containing, in the cheapest possible form, a republication of new and standard works: *Yoyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, Popular Science, Personal Adventures, Tales of unexceptional moral bearing and approved Poems*. It is published weekly, in numbers of 4 to 6 pages, at \$5 per annum in advance and contains matter equal to 200 pages more than any other Periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the "Library," viz.

Volume I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Phil. Dr.—2. History of the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and State of Russia; by General Count Philip de Segur.—3. Notes of a Journey through France and Italy; by Wm. Howitt.—4. The Last Essays of Elton; by Charles Lamb.—5. The Wounded Slave, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moit.—6. The Life of Capt. Theodore Winthrop; by the German Warrie Poet; by his father.—7. Martial & Miscellaneous Poems of Keirner.—8. Keirner's Prose Tales.—9. Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya.—10. Life and Letters of Major Archer.—11. The Game of Life.—12. The Riddle.—13. The Young Poet, a Fragment of Autobiography.—14. Tales of Field and Flood, by John Macneill.—15. Hidden Waters, from the same.—16. The Brothers, from the same.—17. The Rival, by the author of Recollections on the Peninsula.—18. Anecdotes of Painters.

Volume II.—1. Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron.—2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain T. G. Parry, of the Western Coast of Africa.—3. Notes of a Sir Jas. Mackintosh.—4. Lord Brougham.—5. Service Adiot, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer.—6. Observations or Manuscripts by Mrs. Fletcher date Mass. Jewell; &c.—7. Sketches of Genius and character of Wordsworth with selections from his Poems.—8. Nine Months Residence in New Zealand.—9. The Life of Mahomet, from the "Library of Universal Knowledge."—10. History of the Ottoman Empire.—11. The Tycoon, the author of "Recollections of a Chinese Emperor."—12. Illustrations of the West Indies.—13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce.—14. Men and things, &c.—15. The Time we Live in.—16. Old Fellows, and Bits of Biography.

The *Pratfall* will consist of Four Vols. in the course of the year—each volume to make upward of 200 pages, and 2000 pp. ea.

The publication is laborious and expensive, and cannot be sustained without a large number of subscribers. We rely upon the liberality and exertions of our Friends, to render the burden as light as possible.

I. BERRY & CO.

Nov. 1, 1833. No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

C L A S S I S E S , S L E I G I S S , & c.

THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's Mill, South Boston, where he carries on the COACH and CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY in all its branches, in the most fashionable style and the best manner. Carriages repaired and painted at short notice and on reasonable terms.

ROBERT SKILLINGS.

Aug. 2, 1833.

ROBERT SKILLINGS.